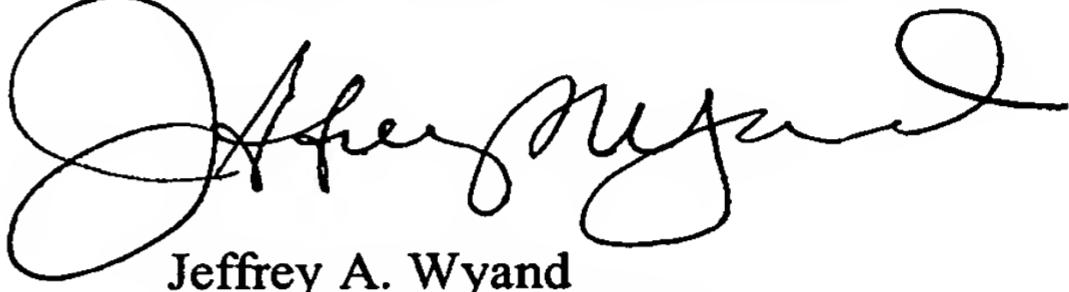


REMARKS

The foregoing Amendment corrects translational errors and conforms the claims to United States practice. No new matter is added.

Respectfully submitted,

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 401556/TAKADA

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

ABE et al.

Art Unit: Unassigned

Application No. Unassigned

Examiner: Unassigned

Filed: February 7, 2002

For: HIGH-FREQUENCY WAVEGUIDE
AND MANUFACTURING METHOD
THEREOF

**AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION, CLAIMS AND
ABSTRACT MADE VIA PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Amendments to the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 4:

The present invention relates to a high-frequency waveguide and a method of manufacturing it, and particularly to a waveguide through which electromagnetic waves lying in a microwave band, a millimeter-wave band and a submillimeter-wave ~~bands~~ band propagate, and a manufacturing method thereof.

Amendments to the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 10:

As a waveguide for allowing electromagnetic waves (hereinafter called "high-frequency waves") lying in ~~a~~ microwave, ~~a~~ millimeter-wave, and ~~a~~ submillimeter wave bands to propagate, a hybrid waveguide comprising a combination of wave guides, metals and a dielectric ~~has~~ have been used. An NRD (nonradiative dielectric) guide with a dielectric interposed between two metal plates has been used as a waveguide in which metals and a dielectric are utilized in combination. As ~~the~~ known references, ~~for example~~, there are ~~known~~ IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON MICROWAVE THEORY AND TECHNIQUES, VOL. MTT-29, NO. 11, NOVEMBER 1981, PP. 1188-1192, and IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON MICROWAVE THEORY AND TECHNIQUES, VOL. MTT-32, NO. 8, AUGUST 1984, PP. 943-946.

Amendments to the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 22:

While the NRD guide has the feature that no radiation loss is produced at a bent portion of a waveguide, ~~a~~ propagation loss increases because it is used in the neighborhood of

a cutoff frequency of the waveguide. In addition to this, a waveguide using a photonic band crystal structure has been placed under study as a waveguide low in radiation loss.

Amendments to existing claims:

1. (Amended) A high-frequency waveguide, comprising:
~~a first high-frequency reflecting wall wherein including dielectric bars of predetermined having lengths, which respectively comprise each bar comprising a plurality of dielectric constant different columnar bodies having respective axes and concentrically disposed varying dielectric constants so that their the dielectric constants constant on the axial center sides thereof become low axis is lower than off the axis, are the dielectric bars being disposed in the form of plural layers so that the axial centers axes of the dielectric bars have planar regularities describe corners of a regular polygon in a plane perpendicular to the axes;~~
~~a second high-frequency reflecting wall which is opposite, spaced from, and parallel to the first high-frequency reflecting wall in parallel, with a dielectric interposed therebetween and wherein between the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls, the second high-frequency reflecting wall including dielectric bars of predetermined having lengths, which respectively comprise each bar comprising a plurality of dielectric constant different columnar bodies having respective axes and concentrically disposed varying dielectric constants so that their the dielectric constants constant on the axial center sides thereof become low axis is lower than off the axis, are the dielectric bars being disposed in the form of plural layers so that the axial centers axes of the dielectric bars have planar regularities describe corners of a regular polygon in a plane perpendicular to the axes; and~~
~~conductive plates which are opposite to each other, with the end faces of the dielectric bodies constituting the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls being interposed therebetween between the conductive plates and which are respectively connected to both end faces of the dielectric bars constituting of the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls connected to the conductive plates.~~
5. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claim 1, wherein ~~a~~ the dielectric ~~lying~~ interposed between the first high-frequency reflecting wall and the second high-frequency reflecting wall is air.
6. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claim 2, wherein ~~a~~ the dielectric ~~lying~~ interposed between the first high-frequency reflecting wall and the second high-frequency reflecting wall is air.

7. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claims 1, ~~wherein including metal walls are further provided located outside the dielectric bars and corresponding to the outermost layers of the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls.~~

8. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claims 2, ~~wherein including metal walls are further provided located outside the dielectric bars and corresponding to the outermost layers of the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls.~~

9. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claims 3, ~~wherein including metal walls are further provided located outside the dielectric bars and corresponding to the outermost layers of the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls.~~

10. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claims 4, ~~wherein including metal walls are further provided located outside the dielectric bars and corresponding to the outermost layers of the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls.~~

11. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claims 5, ~~wherein including metal walls are further provided located outside the dielectric bars and corresponding to the outermost layers of the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls.~~

12. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claims 6, ~~wherein including metal walls are further provided located outside the dielectric bars and corresponding to the outermost layers of the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls.~~

13. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claim 7, wherein the metal walls respectively comprise metal bar arrays in which metal bars substantially identical in length to the dielectric bars are disposed along the dielectric bars.

14. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claim 8, wherein the metal walls respectively comprise metal bar arrays in which metal bars substantially identical in length to the dielectric bars are disposed along the dielectric bars.

15. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claim 9, wherein the metal walls respectively comprise metal bar arrays in which metal bars substantially identical in length to the dielectric bars are disposed along the dielectric bars.

16. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claim 10, wherein the metal walls respectively comprise metal bar arrays in which metal bars substantially identical in length to the dielectric bars are disposed along the dielectric bars.

17. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claim 11, wherein the metal walls respectively comprise metal bar arrays in which metal bars substantially identical in length to the dielectric bars are disposed along the dielectric bars.

18. (Amended) The high-frequency waveguide according to claim 12, wherein the metal walls respectively comprise metal bar arrays in which metal bars substantially identical in length to the dielectric bars are disposed along the dielectric bars.

19. (Amended) A method of manufacturing a high-frequency waveguide, including ~~the steps of:~~

laminating dielectric bars ~~of predetermined~~ having lengths, each dielectric bar comprising a plurality of ~~dielectric constant different~~ columnar bodies having respective axes ~~and concentrically disposed~~ varying dielectric constants so that ~~their~~ the dielectric constants ~~become low~~ constant is lower on the ~~axial center sides thereof~~ axis than off axis, in the form of such plural layers so that the centers axes of the dielectric bars ~~have planar regularities to describe corners of a regular polygon in a plane perpendicular to the axes thereby forming~~ form first and second high-frequency reflecting walls; and

~~opposing~~ placing the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls ~~to opposite~~ each other, ~~in parallel to each other, and spaced from each other,~~ ~~opposing~~ placing conductive plates ~~to opposite~~ each other, with ~~end faces of the dielectric bars constituting~~ the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls ~~being interposed therebetween between the~~ conducting plates, and connecting the conductive plates to ~~both~~ respective end faces of the dielectric bars ~~constituting of~~ the first and second high-frequency walls ~~respectively~~.

20. (Amended) The method according to claim 19, further including ~~a step of~~ forming metal walls outside the dielectric bars corresponding to ~~the~~ outermost layers of the first and second high-frequency reflecting walls.

Amendments to the abstract:

Abstract of the Disclosure

A first dielectric wall and a second dielectric wall in which hollow alumina cylindrical columns are arranged in ~~a layered form~~ layers so that ~~the~~ axial centers of the

alumina cylindrical columns ~~have describe~~ planar triangular lattice arrays, are opposed to each other, ~~in and are parallel with to~~ air interposed ~~therebetween~~ ~~between them~~. Metal plates are opposed to each other ~~with both and have~~ end faces of the alumina cylindrical columns ~~constituting the first dielectric wall and the second dielectric wall being interposed therebetween between~~ and connected to the metal plates. ~~Further, the~~ The first and second dielectric walls ~~and~~ and the metal plates are bonded to one another, whereby as a high-frequency waveguide is configured which is ~~with~~ reduced ~~in~~ radiation loss, and that is inexpensive and low in transmission loss.

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